

Socialist Party Only Influence Working for the Great Masses of the People

By MEYER LONDON
Socialist Congressman.

THERE IS evidently a complete realignment of political parties in the United States.

The Democrats have absorbed enough of the Republican platform to practically

eliminate the distinction which existed between the two old parties. The entire political map is being re-made.

In this condition of political ferment and uncertainty there is only one political force the direction of which is certain, the purport of which is clear, the mission of which is definite, and the language of which is unequivocal, and that force is the Socialist movement.

ist movement.

The tremendous growth of the Socialist vote in spite of the fact that a good many who would have ordinarily voted the Socialist ticket probably voted for Wilson in approval of his peace policy, shows unmistakably that we are growing, and that our growth is steady and uninterrupted. In this district, we were very near elect-

ing several members to the State Legislature.

I succeeded in defeating a combination of the two old political machines. While there was nominally a Republican candidate for Congress, the political machines of both old parties co-operated on election day.

We must perfect our organization. We

must coordinate our efforts. In this critical moment in the world's history, we shall be the only influence that will work for the great masses of the people, holding the whip-hand over the old political parties.

In view of the constant danger of international complications, we shall be the most potent factor for international peace.

This paper has been paid for, if not by you, then by some one who wants you to read it.

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Two Smashing Victories! Meyer London Re-elected; Thomas H. Van Lear Chosen Mayor of Minneapolis

For the first time in the history of the nation a Socialist congressman has been re-elected. Meyer London has been sent back to Washington for two years more by the twelfth New York district to speak for labor in the national capitol.

For the second time a Socialist has been elected mayor of a large city against the combined opposition of all the old parties. Thomas H. Van Lear has been chosen chief executive of Minneapolis, Minn., the metropolis of the northwest.

These are two big victories won at last Tuesday's election in the face of all the handicaps imposed by a presidential contest, in which every possible effort was exerted to center attention on one or the other of the old political parties.

The total vote in the twelfth New York district gives London, Socialist, 6,102; Sanders, democratic, 5,759, and Block, republican, 970. London's plurality is 343.

With the returns from six precincts still missing the vote in the Minneapolis mayoralty contest was as follows: Van Lear, Socialist, 34,369; Otto S. Langum, anti-Socialist, 29,807; Van Lear's majority, 4,562.

In the Twentieth New York district, where Morris Hillquit was our candidate, the result was as follows: Siegel, republican, 4,347; Rosenblatt, democrat, 3,950; Hillquit, Socialist, 4,239, thus giving a bare plurality of 108 to Siegel, the sitting republican congressman.

"If, after an examination of all the facts in the case, and of all our watchers, we know that in a few places fraud without doubt occurred, it may be advisable to start a recount", declares Hillquit.

May Get Two Congressmen.

The chance that Hillquit may be declared elected gives us a chance for a second congressman. No other Socialist candidate came so near to victory.

Everything considered the Milwaukee Socialists waged a brilliant struggle to elect Victor L. Berger and Winfield R. Gaylord. In the fourth district the result was as follows: Cary, republican, 11,077; Gaylord, Socialist, 10,615, and Szczerbinski, democrat, 10,252. The vote in the fifth district was as follows: Stafford, republican, 18,917; Berger, Socialist, 15,363, more than double the vote for Browne, democrat, who received 7,218. Berger's vote was increased by 4,000 over two years ago.

BIG VOTE INCREASE IN MILWAUKEE.

The Socialist vote in Milwaukee county, Wis., for local officials and congressional candidates showed a heavy increase in every ward, showing that the Socialist party is stronger than ever before. Only the extraordinary vote that was brought out for the other parties secured them the victory.

The tables which follow give the vote of all three parties for county candidates in 1914 and 1916:

	1914			1916		
	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.
County Clerk	19,918	19,526	19,891	24,020	26,839	25,198
County Treasurer	16,435	23,858	19,333	19,474	25,545	24,394
Sheriff	20,823	17,033	23,644	16,054	33,096	27,916
Coroner	14,288	25,325	19,860	16,545	32,450	24,889
Clerk of Courts	15,586	24,016	19,708	15,931	32,616	23,907
District Attorney	12,648	22,948	26,300	13,917	26,772	35,841
Register of Deeds	15,210	24,411	20,223	18,168	30,306	27,098

In an editorial headed "An Index of Strength", The Milwaukee Leader comments on the increased vote in the Berger and Gaylord congressional districts as follows:

"The marked growth in the socialist strength in Milwaukee is shown in the vote for congressional candidates. Mr. Berger, in the Fifth district, received nearly 16,000 votes—a vote which is 4,135 larger than he received two years ago and a larger vote than Stafford received in the previous election.

"Mr. Berger undoubtedly would have been elected if it had not been for the racial politics cultivated by The Free Press and The Germania-Herald, which urged German voters in the strongest German district in the United States to vote for Stafford to 'reward' him for what he had done for 'our cause'. Yet in spite of the fact, that every old man and cripple was brought to the polls to vote the Republican ticket, Mr. Berger received the largest vote ever cast for a Socialist candidate for congress."

The exact returns have not been received from Terre Haute, Ind., for the Debs' district. Maynard Shipley, campaign manager, wires as follows:

Demand Recount in Debs' District.

"We are demanding a recount of the Debs' vote. Even the republicans and democrats admit that hundreds of votes were not counted. Everyone is amazed. Returns from the district as a whole are not yet available. 'Gene is not disappointed at not being elected. I am. So are thousands. I sincerely expected to see him sent to congress. He was defeated by crooked voting machines. Also by some yet more crooked politicians in charge thereof."

"But the splendid educational work done thruout the six big counties can never be undone. The Fifth District of Indiana was transformed by this campaign. The forward change effected was worth all it cost to any of us."

Democrats Get Oklahoma.

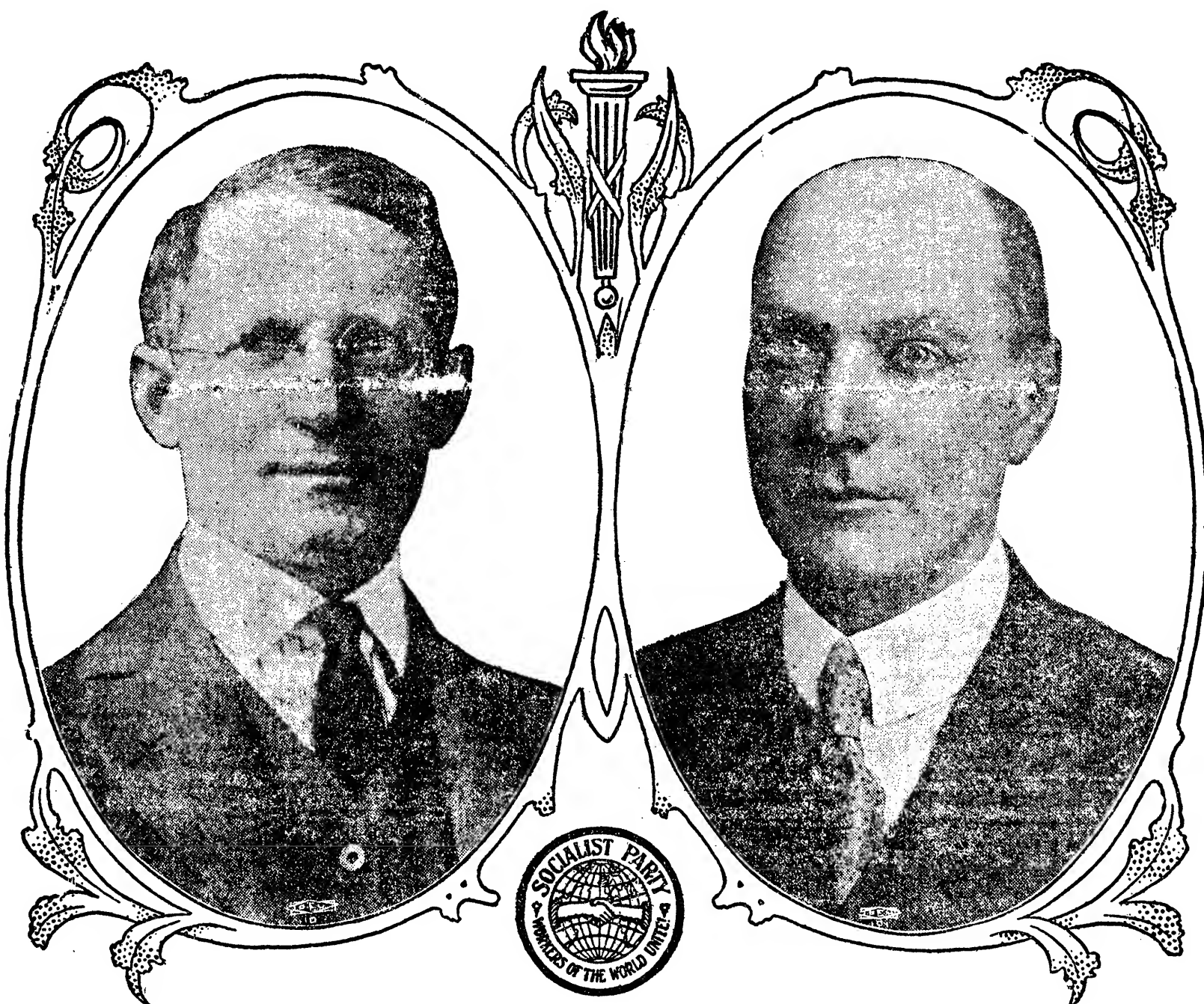
Our greatest reversal seems to have taken place in Oklahoma, which swung into the democratic column by 30,000. State Secretary H. M. Sinclair, before the election, estimated that all three parties would poll under 100,000 votes. Instead the Wilson vote went up to 140,000 and the Hughes vote to 110,000 smothering all hopes of Socialist congressional victories.

The drift to Wilson in Nevada also defeated all hopes of carrying this state for the Socialist candidate for U. S. senator, A. Grant Miller. The Socialist vote, however, equalled that of the republicans and numerous minor victories pave the way for success in 1918.

"I expected re-election", declared Meyer London, when the results became known. "It has been a campaign of education. Incidentally, if I had been defeated, there would have been thousands of heart broken men and women in my district. I rejoice, not so much for myself as for the sake of the district and the people whose hearts beat in accord with mine on the great problems of life."

"The district seems determined to send to the national legis-

Two of Our Winners!



MEYER LONDON
Socialist Congressman Re-elected
From The Twelfth New York District

THOMAS H. VAN LEAR
Socialist Mayor-elect
of Minneapolis

lature, not a politician, but a man who stands for a definite philosophy of life.

"I have taught the electorate of the Twelfth District to understand the great and growing importance of the national legislature, which, during the past ten or fifteen years has been concentrating in itself the power of the state legislatures.

"This election has shown that the East Side electorate cannot be bamboozled by raising religious issues. In the main this is the most wide-awake electorate in the nation. The republican candidate for congress received almost no votes at all. His organization supported the democratic candidate, but we defeated the combination of the old parties."

Victories in Legislatures.

The Milwaukee Socialists increased their representation in the Wisconsin legislature by one, the party having elected seven assemblymen and two new senators. With Socialist Senator Louis A. Arnold a holdover, there will be ten Socialists in the legislature.

The administration of Winfred C. Zabel, Socialist district attorney in Milwaukee county, received an overwhelming endorsement in his re-election by a plurality of 9,401 votes over his republican opponent. The vote was as follows: Zabel, Socialist, 36,262; Wurster, republican, 26,861; Schwefel, democrat, 14,767. The Socialist candidates for sheriff, county clerk and register of deeds were defeated.

Two Legislators From New York City.

A. I. Shiplacoff was re-elected by Brownsville Socialists in Brooklyn to go back to Albany. He will be accompanied by Joseph A. Whitehorn, also of Brooklyn, elected from the 21st district.

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania federation of labor, was re-elected to the Pennsylvania legislature by a tremendous vote. Maurer's vote was 6,109. Two years ago, when elected to the legislature, he received only 3,869. Stump, his running mate, came in a close third, two being elected from the

district. Maurer's record in the Pennsylvania state legislature is one of the bright spots in Socialist history.

James Lawson was elected to the Vermont legislature from Barre Town by a majority vote. Dr. Reid has again been sent to the Rhode Island legislature from Providence.

For the eighth consecutive time Charles H. Morrill has been elected on the Socialist ticket to the Massachusetts legislature. Morrill has been conspicuous in blocking many anti-labor laws in the Massachusetts legislature and has been the author of several notable measures advanced in the interests of labor.

The two Socialist legislators elected from Western Kansas help increase our legislative representation. In Scott County, Kans., Comrade Elmer B. Barnes defeated Frank Yantis, president of the Scott City and Northern Railroad, and Charles Kelson, democrat. In Thomas County, A. Showalter, who had no democratic opposition for re-election, was defeated by J. S. Keller, Socialist.

California also re-elected her two representatives, Minnesota sent Representative Devold back to the legislature from Minneapolis, while it is not yet definitely known whether any Socialists have been returned to the Oklahoma and Nevada legislatures. The representation of two Socialists in the Illinois legislature was wiped out by the return of the progressives to the republican fold.

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Victory of Masses Over Big Business Interests

By MORRIS BACKALL.

THOMAS H. Van Lear, the Socialist Mayor of Minneapolis, is 47 years old. He was born in Maryland of a poor family. At nine years of age he was compelled to go to work in the coal mines. He is a machinist by trade. He is an organizer of the International Machinists' Union for the district extending from St. Paul to the Pacific Coast. He has been a delegate to the American Federation of Labor for the last ten years. He is a delegate to this year's convention of the American Federation of Labor which met this week in Baltimore. He has been a member of the Socialist Party since 1900.

He is a very able speaker, has a strong personality, is a man with back-bone! He impressed his opponents from the start of the campaign. The Socialist Party of Minneapolis nominated him as candidate for Mayor six years ago, when he was defeated in a three-cornered contest by only a few hundred votes.

Big Business Alarmed.

The corporations of Minneapolis became alarmed at this show of Socialist strength and passed a non-partisan law for the city. Four years ago Van Lear was nominated again as Socialist candidate for Mayor, and only after a strong anti-Socialist campaign, filled with mis-statements and unscrupulous methods by the opposition, was he defeated by only a very few votes. This year he was again nominated, but he had on his side 90 per cent of the 20,000 members of the labor unions of Minneapolis. The unions organized the campaign conference and helped out with money, literature, and mass meetings. They even issued a weekly bulletin called the "Campaign News".

The corporations, on the other side, put out a nominee, Sheriff Langum, who could not appear before the campaign meetings because he didn't know what to say. His speeches were prepared by the capitalist press. The big business interests conducted their campaign with a quarter of a million dollars and had all the capitalist newspapers on their side. They announced their willingness to pay \$10,000 for the support of the labor unions.

Fought For Labor.

Van Lear had on his side all the unprejudiced elements and the organized labor people. He gained his popularity in taking part in the fights and battles of the labor organizations in Minneapolis; he helped with advice, and in other ways, the teamsters, the carpenters, the tailors and other labor organizations of the town.

After he was elected, he gave out a statement that the victory belongs to the common people and the unprejudiced citizens of the town, and he expressed his hope that the voters who cast their votes against him for Langum will combine together with the thousands of his friends and help him make a better city, and to give Minneapolis a government, the best it has ever had. He declared the contest was between the corporations, the street railway company, that wanted to grab a new franchise six and one-half years before the old one expires, on the one side, and the organized trade unionists and Socialists, on the other.

Hold Our Own On Coast

By T. W. WILLIAMS
California State Secretary.

Early returns give Lewis I. Stengler, 71st assembly district, and George W. Downing, 73rd assembly district, two to one lead. Sure of election to succeed themselves, Charles H. Ryckman, tenth congressional district, short term, and Ralph L. Griswell, ninth congressional district, polling very heavy vote.

Victory in Vermont

By FRED W. SUTOR
Vermont State Chairman.

We have elected James Lawson of Barre Town as the first Socialist representative to go to the state legislature in Vermont.

An Intimate View Of Karl Marx And Frederick Engels

By MORRIS HILLQUIT.

THE growth of the Socialist movement has been so fast and its current so swift, that to the majority of the Socialists of today the twin-figures of its theoretical founders and practical organizers stand in the dim background as mere abstractions, mere historical if not mythological characters. Yet it is barely more than thirty years since the death of Karl Marx and only twenty years ago Frederick Engels was still active in the struggles of international Socialism. Marx and Engels are practically men of our own generation, and it is important for us to know them in the flesh, to know how they lived and how they suffered and vanquished. For nothing is a better aid to true and sympathetic understanding of the thought and the work of a creative genius than an intimate knowledge of the man and his life's story.

Such an intimate insight into the most being of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels has just been opened to us by the publication of their mutual correspondence. The work, which was edited by August Bebel and Eduard Bernstein, as the literary executor of Frederick Engels, comprises four bulky volumes, each containing about 500 pages. The correspondence extends from September, 1844, when Marx was twenty-six years old and Engels twenty-four, to January, 1883, two months before Marx breathed his last. The number of letters printed is 1,386, and they make interesting, fascinating reading. They are written freely, frankly, carelessly, sometimes even recklessly. They are intimate, heart-to-heart, chats of necessity reduced to writing—gossip about persons, things and movements; household affairs and personal matters; thoughts, theories, doubts, plans and aspirations; trivial cares and world-moving ambitions. The letters were obviously written with no thought of their possible publication, and that feature constitutes their greatest worth, for only thus could they fully reveal the souls of their authors. The souls revealed in the letters are great and sublime, but thoroughly human nevertheless.

WHAT STRIKES us most forcibly in the relations between Marx and Engels is the strong bond of personal friendship which united them. It is doubtful whether history affords a single other instance of such perfect friendship. Neither of the two men was in the slightest degree sentimental or demonstrative. On the contrary, to judge from all indications they were rather reserved in demeanor and unemotional in outward appearance. Their correspondence, however, is a revelation of the most intimate friendship. They were not only friends, but comrades, and their friendship was a friendship of the soul. It is a friendship in which the individuality of each merges in that of the other. The two men are inseparably blended in one new being, made better and stronger for this blending of the traits and qualities of both.

WITHIN THE Socialist movement the impression generally prevails that of the two Marx was the greater man; that Marx was the genius and leader while Engels was merely a talented follower, whose glory was largely the reflected glory of his friend and master. The impression is entirely wrong, and is due in no mean degree to Engels himself. For Engels, who survived his friend by twelve years, never allowed an opportunity to escape without attributing to Marx the lion's share of the credit for their joint achievements. The letters prove conclusively that neither of them was intellectually inferior to the other, but that they were both equal and supplementary parts of one organic whole. Beginning with the Communist Manifesto, which was their first joint work, and ending with Engels' Anti-Dühring, the last important work published by one of them during the life-time of both, neither of the two undertook any work of moment without the other at almost every step. Sometimes one would write a whole chapter for the work of the other, and a great many of the letters sent by Marx to the "New York Tribune" over his own signature were entirely written by Engels. In a few instances Marx and Engels specialized in different subjects, and in such subjects each of them would defer to the other, but they were equals in general culture and erudition. If Marx was the profounder thinker, Engels had the more practical mind and the more lucid power of expression. If Marx was the greater genius, Engels was the greater man. What one would have been and done without the other is impossible to surmise. With each other they were Marx and Engels.

When we read the works of the great Socialist theoreticians, especially the unimpassioned, unemotional and classic

pages of "Das Kapital," we are apt to imagine that they were written in the serene atmosphere emanating from a calm, scholarly life, remote from petty cares and tribulations. What a different picture is revealed to us in the correspondence between Marx and Engels! We cannot read the letters without being appalled by the misery, privation of physical discomforts which the "fathers" of modern Socialism imposed upon themselves in order to accomplish their cherished work. Marx came from a well-situated bourgeois family and his wife was a member of the Prussian nobility. Had they maintained their social caste, Marx with his great talents and erudition could easily have assured a comfortable economic position for himself and his family. But he preferred to be a rebel and a social outcast and to suffer the pangs of poverty and privation. And what poverty! So poor was Marx's economic misery. But once in a while he could restrain himself and write a plaintive cry of despair. "Since a week," he writes in 1852, "I have reached the pleasant point where I cannot go out because all my clothing is pawned and I cannot eat meat because the butcher refuses me credit," and again, "every day I have to run six hours in order to borrow sixpence for food." Quite heartrending is a letter written at about the same period by Mrs. Marx to Engels, in which she relates how her little boy had by stratagem obtained three loaves of bread from a baker reluctant to deliver them on credit, and how he had run away with the precious booty in fear of having it recaptured.

AND ENGELS! Engels in the meantime served as a clerk in a Manchester cotton house in which his father had an interest. He despised trade from the bottom of his heart. His young and enthusiastic soul was wrapped up in science and revolution. The counting room caused him daily physical tortures. But he made the choice deliberately and unhesitatingly, and there can be no doubt that he sacrificed his life and health to his friend Karl Marx. To Marx went a great part of Engels' part of his earnings; to enable Marx to continue his work and studies Engels deliberately enslaved himself. In 1850 the periodical contributions of Engels to the Marx household are about one pound a week, and as his commercial position and his income grow, so grows his help to the friend, until in 1869, when Engels can afford to retire from business, he settles on Marx an annual income of 350 pounds. The fierce struggle with poverty are now ended. The friends are reunited, and working together in the Socialist movement, which is at last beginning to assume respectable proportions. They are happy. But they cannot wipe out the terrible two preceding decades in their personal lives. Poverty and destitution have ravaged Marx's household. Three of his children have died in infancy for sheer lack of food and air, his noble, hearted wife has been weakened and haunted by the unspoken sufferings. Marx himself is a sick and broken man. Still Marx had all the time lived the life he loved. Engels had passed twenty years in distasteful, degrading drudgery to help Marx. Which of the two has made the greater sacrifice?

What sustained Marx and Engels in the years of hardship and privation was their unshakable faith in the great cause to which they had consecrated their lives, and their strong mutual friendship. Describing the last illness and the death of his tenderly-beloved young son Edgar, Marx writes to Engels in April, 1855: "In the terrible tortures which I suffered these days I was supported only by the thought of you and your friendship and by the hope that together we may yet accomplish something sensible in this world."

This sublime and abiding faith of the sturdy pioneers of modern Socialism was not based on revolutionary romanticism or on the hope of immediate fulfillment. Marx and Engels fully and clearly realized that the struggle in which they had engaged was a hard and long struggle, a struggle of generations. They realized that the new proletarian movement for human emancipation calls for a fight of unlimited endurance, prodigious knowledge and organization, and they patiently settled down to forge the weapons for that fight. While the international derelicts of the shipwrecked European rising of 1848; congregated in London and Switzerland, were indulging in spectacular but vain attempts to revive the corpse of the defunct political revolution, Marx and Engels were preparing the basis for the slower but surer and more radical social revolution of the working class of the world. They were well equipped with knowledge for their great task and they never rested in their efforts to acquire more knowledge. Karl Marx and Frederick Engels were among the best-informed men of their generation, and when, around 1857, the friends were invited by Charles A. Dana to contribute articles on several topics to a certain encyclopedia which he was then editing for a New York publishing house, Engels could well suggest to Marx that they undertake the execution of the whole work, between them they practically covered the entire range of human knowledge of their time. They always kept abreast of the

NOW THEN, SAM!



INVESTIGATING HUNGER.

Attorney General Gregory announces that he will investigate the "abnormal and suspicious increases in the prices of the various necessities of life, especially coal."

If it is found that such increases are due "to conspiracy and other unlawful action," the department will invoke the severest penalties which the law prescribes.

When hunger stalks abroad in the land, when America is starved to

pile up profits for private gamblers who feed the war in Europe, the attorney

general promises an investigation that will change nothing whatever in the

general situation and will not put one single piece of bread into one hungry

mouth.

There is no law passed by any old party that prevents any business

man from charging for his goods what "the traffic will bear."

Even if there were such a law, fining or jailing a few business men

will not alter one whit the practices of the whole business class.

The attorney general may or may not prove a "conspiracy" after a

long and useless suit against this or that set of profiteers, but he and all

members of the old party governments are parts of that general conspiracy

which permits a few to despoil the many. He will not discover that kind

of a conspiracy, however, no matter how long he may investigate.

The report of the Industrial Relations Committee, which President

Wilson and his party majority tried to suppress, gives all the facts necessary

to prove that private control of public necessities condemns the majority

of the American people to a life of lasting insecurity and want.

No further investigation is needed. Let the administration act upon

the facts already known and undisputed. Let congress pass a law to control

the prices of all necessities and to insure this control by a national

system of government ownership and management.

Hunger and want can not be stopped by investigations, reports or law

suits. The way to stop price boosting and gambling in life's necessities is

to feed, house and clothe every man, woman and child in the United States.

The country is rich enough to do so. The only thing that stands in the way

is old party respect for private profit and old party contempt for human

life, liberty and happiness.

—Cartoon and Editorial from the Milwaukee Leader.

latest word in political economy, philosophy, history, politics, natural sciences

and general literature, and in all these

variegated spheres they were not only

teachers but masters. Both were hard workers

and enthusiastic students to the end

of their days. Nothing was too obtuse

or uninteresting to them. In the summer

of 1864 we find Marx sick with a

bad attack of influenza. He complains

to his friend of his inability to do real

work. To while away his time he has

taken up "the study of physiology, anatomy of the brain and the nervous

system, the cellular theory, and such

like things." And as an aid to their

constant studies they cultivated the knowl-

edge of languages. Both knew all im-

portant European languages to per-

fection. Their letters are curious proofs

of their authors' linguistic accomplish-

ments. In their correspondence with

each other Marx and Engels unceremon-

iously mixed languages, using whichever

happened to lend itself most felicitously

to the expression of a given thought or

idea. The groundwork of their letters

is German, but most of them are cop-

iously interspersed with French and

English, with occasional incursions into

Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Russian, Latin

and even Greek.

AND SO they labored and learned and

taught without rest or intermission,

without faltering or misgiving, without

hope of reward or care for recognition.

To Engels it was given in the decline

of his life to witness the unfolding of

the great international movement whose

aims and methods he and his friend had

so well formulated. Marx closed his

weary eyes on the light of the day be-

fore the movement had attained an ap-

preciable degree of power. But neither

of them ever flinched in his faith in the

cause or relaxed in his efforts. They

were prodigious and patient and steady,

because their aim was great and because

they were intellectual giants.

REMEDY FOR THIS DISEASE.

Ivy Lee is an advisor and aid to

Big Business. He tells great corpora-

tions what an intelligent public ex-

pects of them. Then he pleads their

cases before the Bar of Public Opin-

ion. Lately he made this remark:

"If this country is to be saved from

government ownership, it will be

necessary for the people to determine

to permit railroads to earn sufficient

money to attract private capital ab-

solutely essential to the proper up-

building of the nation's transportation

system."

In commenting editorially on this

statement, Hearst's "Chicago Ameri-

can" says: "Isn't that delicious? Mr.

Lee's thoughts should be amplified.

For instance:

"If the people are to be saved from

good city government, it will be neces-

sary for the people to permit bosses

to steal enough to make it worth

while to remain in the boss business."

Or,

"Unless the people want to see the

burglar business die out entirely, it

will be necessary for the people to

determine to supply the burglars with

automobiles fast enough to make sure

their escape."

Continuing, the editorial says:

"We can assure Mr. Lee that the

country is NOT to be saved from gov-

lower, and where even rent is much

lower, and it is certain that clocks,

and a number of other things

which are today used in the average

household are much cheaper relatively

than they were fifty or one hundred

years ago, when they were rare even

in well furnished homes.

This book is well worth reading, be-

cause it is not a re-statement or an

elaboration of the accepted theories

of political government or old econ-

omics, but a new theory program

which presents a new analysis and

theory of explaining our political and

industrial system and its incongru-

ities.

A Bit Of Cheer From Dixie

By FREDA HOGAN

Arkansas State Secretary.

THU our fifteen three-day socialist

encampments held in as many coun-

ties, and at which Comrades George

G. Hamilton, Caroline A. Lowe and

Anna A. Maley each delivered three

speeches, it is safe to say that thirty

thousand people learned of Socialism.

In addition we sold hundreds of

pieces of literature and subscription

cards to our socialist papers.

"Socialism is growing to be quite

a menace in the South," wrote Robert

R. Hull in a personal letter recently.

Hull is a preacher of Northwest

Arkansas and seems to have felt

called upon to help curb "the men-

ace." So he engaged in debate with

Comrade George G. Hamilton at

Rogers on the 12th and 13th. His

letter from which the above state-

ment is quoted, and which also men-

tioned the value of "good modera-

tion" and suggested certain ways of

securing these, fell into the hands of

our comrades and was used to ad-

vertise the debate. The result of

Hull's efforts was so decisive a

victory for Socialism that in all

probability he will permit the

"menace" to grow unhindered in the

future.

At Tuckerman, where a crowd

estimated at six thousand attended

the socialist encampment, a candidate

on the democratic ticket said: "I'm on

that ticket and sorry for it."

Down at Womble another democra-

tician said, "No man can get

around that argument. He'd be a fool

to try."

Because the Democratic party in

Arkansas, as elsewhere, thrives upon

ignorance the school system of the

state is such that but a small per-

centage of the children of the workers

are permitted to secure the semblance

of an education. The school teachers,

whose wages average less than those

of common laborers, in daily con-

tact with the privations of their

pupils, are quick to see that there is

"something rotten in Denmark." In

one county 27 school teachers are

openly working for Socialism. At

that rate the school system is

rotten to the core.

If the district lines are abolished

and the representatives chosen at

large from the State or City,

representatives chosen by proportion-

al systems, they will represent the

class-conscious groups of those en-

gaged in Useful Work. To escape

from this subjection to the district

majorities, we must abolish district

majorities, and elect representatives

from the City or the State, not as

the representatives of a district or

section, but as the representatives of

class-conscious groups, who do the

useful work of the world and possess

all the responsible intelligence that

there is. This will make it possible

to greatly extend governmental

authorities and activity in whatever

directions experience may suggest,

without any fear whatever that the

governmental officials are not in pur-

pose and

Co-operation Right

Washington. — The co-operative principle is right and a good one. So says a belated statement from the experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture who have been studying the co-operative store movement in this country.

Failure of individual co-operatives do not mean failure of the co-operative principle, says this important statement. Failure means that there has been mismanagement, inadequate accounting and auditing, poor business methods, lack of judgment.

Bulletin 394 of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, tells the story. It is a fine piece of justification from an unfriendly source of the Socialist theory. Get it and circulate it. It is free.

Find Lower Prices.

Lower prices, smaller margins of profit, more efficient business methods and other practices beneficial to the consumer-owner are reported as a result of this survey.

With the application of efficient business methods and the education of the farmer to a clear understanding of the functions of co-operative stores, say the authors of the bulletin, American co-operative stores may be made successful. Instances are cited of unusual savings and large dividends to members of various associations. Such associations procure capable managers, it is pointed out, by paying adequate salaries; take advantage of large scale purchasing and cash discounts; maintain proper accounts and cost records; and watch stock turnovers. The co-operative store in general, it is pointed out, has very great possibilities in this country if the farmer can be made to understand this necessary relation of efficiency to financial success.

Need Good Leadership.

The more general, underlying conditions which investigations indicated should be present in a co-operative store to be successful are: (1) good leadership among the members and prospective members, (2) capable management, (3) favorable environment, with regard both to physical location and to social or occupational affiliations, and (4) adequate legal safeguards. The leadership should not be confined to one individual, the severing of whose connection with the enterprise might prove disastrous, but should consist in an efficient organization in which a group of leaders takes part. Only a man of good general business ability should be placed in active management of the store. The securing of such a man will involve the payment of a higher salary than is paid by most of the stores investigated. The average salary of the manager for the enterprises reporting was \$106 a month.

In some of the most successful co-operative stores investigated the common employment of many of the residents of the community or their common membership in social, fraternal, or religious associations was an important factor making for success. Laws granting special privileges and creating special safeguards for co-operative associations now exist in 30 States. Persons contemplating the organization of co-operative stores are urged by the Department's specialists to consider carefully all these factors before taking definite steps.

COAL BARONS' LAMENT.

Washington.—Even a holiday is begrudged to its wage slaves by the Coal Trust—a holiday taken at a total expense in wages to the slaves of \$500,000. This is the burden of an oily kind of half-lying statement issued by the "Anthracite Bureau of Information," and sent to the capitalist newspapers.

Here is part of this statement. Note the solicitude of the Coal Trust for the public whom it exploits equally with the workers. And note, further, that the real reason the Coal Trust regrets the shut-down is because it loses money from the labor of its slaves.

Here is the lament:
The urgent need for coal, both anthracite and bituminous, at the present time is widespread and a species of panic exists lest consumers may be found entirely without fuel with which to withstand the winter's cold. The operators have been endeavoring to their utmost to relieve the situation, but have been seriously hampered, not only by the serious shortage of labor in the field, but by the indifference of the miners to the exigencies of the situation.

"One of the most flagrant instances

Henry Dubb Finds There Is No End To One Campaign



THE WORLD OF LABOR.

By Max S. Hayes.

WHAT of government ownership of railways and coal mines now?

Is the principle still too socialist and impractical to warrant serious consideration?

Perhaps then it is more practical to pay \$7 and \$8 a ton for soft coal and \$10 for anthracite, or just about double the price of a few days ago, and fourfold more than the outside cost of production.

The railroad corporations have again proven their gross incompetence to conduct the transportation business in the interests of the people. Their conception of their duty to the public is to pile on all the traffic will bear and "the public be damned," as old Vanderbilt put it years ago.

"Rather than being 'too radical' and voting and demanding that the government nationalize the railways, as has been done in other countries, the American wise guys prefer to have their minds diverted by a lot of patriotic bunk mouthed by plutocratic politicians and take chances of freezing and going hungry."

Wouldn't it make a cat laugh!

IT IS cabled to Europe that the Labor party in Australia has decided to expel Prime Minister Hughes because of his advocacy of conscription. It is probable that such action is favored by the executive officials of the Labor party, for no mention is made in the latest Australian papers received here of proceedings being instituted against Hughes in the regular way. A brief cable stated that Hughes made the announcement that an attempt has been made by some individual to assassinate him in his home. No further details are given. The feeling is running high in Australia because of Hughes' injection of the conscription issue after his return from England, and if the Labor party is not split it will only have been saved from such a fate by something akin to the miraculous.

HUNDREDS of workmen, including all prominent trade union and Socialist officials, have been arrested in Lisbon and Oporto, Portugal, as an outcome of "riotous demonstrations" against militarism and the decision of the ruling class to plunge the country into war. The commanding general has announced that on account of the gravity of the situation at home no troops will be sent into France or any other war front until at least two divisions of loyal troops have been formed to preserve law and order in Portugal. It is threatened to spread the demonstrations to every section of the country and start a revolution if possible if the govern-

The Campaign Is Over — Begin The Campaign!

By CARL D. THOMPSON.

THE CAMPAIGN of 1916 is over. The campaign of 1920 has begun. Whatever the final results—and without waiting to get them—I, for one, have already begun the campaign of 1920. Every live and steadfast Socialist, I presume has done the same. Our campaign never ends.

It is too early, of course, to know definitely the results of the election so far as the Socialist vote is concerned. The capitalist agencies for the collection of the news do not give us the Socialist returns to any extent, and we shall have to wait until we have been able to gather the returns more slowly and carefully thru our own channels.

Early reports make it appear that the Socialist vote is not as large as was expected, but we must not be hasty in judging from early reports. When the final returns are all in the Party will give a good account of itself.

SOCIALIST TIDE HELD BACK.

THE INTENSITY of the presidential contest between Wilson and Hughes has undoubtedly had a great effect in holding back the tide of Socialist sentiment in this campaign. Nevertheless there are many very encouraging indications.

We have re-elected Meyer London to Congress in New York, which in itself is really a great victory in view of the strenuous efforts made everywhere to stampede the vote of all radicals either into the Wilson or into the Hughes camp.

We have carried the city of Minneapolis for the first time, and with such a substantial majority that it is very likely to stay in the Socialist column. Not only have we elected Thomas H. Van Lear as Mayor, but in addition two aldermen, a member of the School Board, and re-elected our members of the state legislature.

In Milwaukee, we came again within a very few votes of electing the two candidates for Congress, elected the District Attorney, Winfred Zabel, two state senators and seven representatives.

Thus Milwaukee has again demonstrated its ability to stand the onslaught of a strenuous presidential campaign and hold its lines steady.

VICTORY IN VERMONT.

IN VERMONT, for the first time, we have elected a representative to the state legislature—Comrade James Lawson from Barretown. This is a victory in an entirely new field.

In California we have re-elected our two representatives to the state legislature—Comrades George W. Downing and Louis Stengler.

In New York, besides electing Comrade London, we came within 100 votes of electing Comrade Hillquit, which is certainly a very encouraging showing. We also have re-elected Comrade Shipplacoff and elected Comrade Whiteshore to the state legislature.

In Pennsylvania James H. Maurer has been re-elected to the state legislature.

In the Debs district, we lacked 1,500 votes of putting Comrade Debs over the line. This, in view of all the circumstances, is another splendid showing.

BIG VOTE IN OKLAHOMA.

IN OKLAHOMA, while the vote was not quite as large as we had anticipated, we nevertheless have evidently polled an enormous vote. In several congressional districts we have pushed the vote up to a point very near to victory.

While in some directions our vote has decreased, in others it has shown a large increase, and there is reason to believe that the Party will at last hold its own. In view of the tremendous effect of the war psychology, the unprecedented campaigns that have been made by both the old parties, and all the other circumstances considered, the showing is evidently going to be very good when all the returns are in.

FEW WORDS TO GERMAN WORKERS

By ADOLPH DREIFUSS

German, Translator-Secretary, Socialist Party.

While it is too early to analyze the vote of the whole country in detail, there are two outstanding features that prove one lesson, namely, the failure of the doctrine of "punishing your enemies and rewarding your friends," without regard to higher principles, on a purely personal "good man" basis.

Sam Gompers tore to shreds his old tactics of "no politics in the unions." He advocated Wilson's reelection; he sent out circulars to every local union urging them to officially support Wilson, because he thought Wilson "the best man" for labor. Result: Illinois, even the city of Chicago, New York State, Pennsylvania and other unionized states went republican, with big majorities for Hughes.

The bourgeois Germans yelled their heads off for Hughes as their "best man." No one noticed them. The many German-American voters could either not be "delivered" or were offset by others.

Had labor carried on a political struggle of principle, instead of being the tail for some "good man," had it stood for the only true labor party we have, the Socialist Party, we would have elected more Socialist representatives. The capitalists and their administration would stand up and take notice, and—to paraphrase the words of old Bismarck, who knew what he was saying—would be forced to recognize the wishes and demands of the people.

Had the Germans, especially the German workmen, understood true neutrality—the German bourgeois never was neutral, he takes money from the Germans and allies alike—he would have voted the Socialist ticket in order to increase the power and strength of the only anti-militarist, truly neutral Socialist Party.

Both of these elements have now received what was coming to them. Everyone can see their lack of influence. They made themselves ridiculous and will be treated accordingly.

Will they wake up? Will they, in the future, stand for principles rather than good men? That remains to be seen.

PRACTICAL TALKS TO THE Y. P. S. L.

By WM. F. KRUSE
National Secretary Y. P. S. L.

"YOURS FOR COMRADESHIP."

The words at the heading of this article are quite familiar to all members of the Y. P. S. L. Many of them use it as a complimentary closing of all their letters, so accustomed have they become to it that they need be writing an application for employment. But these words really mean anything concrete to the average Yipsel?

"Comradeship" has been well defined as "the cement that holds the league together." That is a good definition and one well worth remembering. But there is good cement and poor cement. What brand do you use in your league?

Be There With The Boosta.

It is hard to agree on a definition that will be acceptable to all and under all conditions. It is harder still to lay down any hard and fast precepts for a real good "Comrade." I tried once to answer the question, "How to be a good comrade," as follows: "Whoever you are, and wherever you are, whenever you get a chance to give a little boost, a helping hand, remember your comrade."

We don't get so very many chances to give a helping hand, but we ought to use those that we do get for the benefit of our movement. When we are asked to recommend someone for the place we have just been promoted from—let us remember our comrade, The Y. P. S. L. member or other Socialist should always have the preference. When we get a chance to give a fellow member of our movement a tip that, while it means no profit to us in letting slide, will mean more happiness for him—then remember the comrade. This then

is the crux of the whole teaching—remember your own comrades.

Our aim should be to give joyous work to the hale and hearty, to bring comfort to the sick and weary, and honor even to our dead. Other fraternal organizations do it and prosper because of their action—the socialist movement is the greatest fraternal organization on the face of the earth, it has the broadest and most humane aim ever dreamed of, yet the dearth of real comradeship is deplorable. The Yipsels are departing a little way from the beaten path in this respect, and it is well that they do so.

Must Mean Something Vital.

Comradeship must mean something vital to us all. I do not advocate a gushy sentimentalism for our Yipsel movement, but there should be a feeling that the firm handclasp of our brotherhood means something worth crossing the street to execute. It should mean mutual aid and comradeship alike in times of sunshine and of sorrow.

When a fellow is in tip-top condition, full of vigor and with an appetite like a horse, he is very apt to scoff openly at what he calls condescendingly, "Sunshine work." But let him be really down under the weather, confined to the hospital or home by accident or serious illness, then a visiting committee of Yipsel lassies bearing gifts of fruit, and flowers is more than welcome. Circumstances alter cases. And, should the pen of the grim old reaper strike a name from off our membership roll, the departed member should carry the blessings of comradeship along with him even in death. In offering Yipsel funeral honors in the form of visitors, flowers, pall-bearers, or whatever form your sympathy may take you are doing the cold clay of what was your member no good, to be sure, but you are driving home in the minds and hearts of those who remain your living members the awe-inspiring lesson of real comradeship.

It is the little things in life that make the fight worth while, and the little pleasures to be garnered like violets by the wayside that keep hope steadfast in our breasts. Our movement is great, to be sure, but when we come to examine it real closely we will soon find that it is only the little acts of love and loyalty on the part of our every-day comrades that keep us in the path of progress. So in conclusion of this last article of this "Practical Talks to Yipsels" series, I would urge upon all young socialists this maxim: "If you would have your movement rise to a point where it is really BIG, take care, day by day, of the little things."

Do The Little Things.

Instruct one of your officers, the organizer generally, to keep an eye over your members, and if there is ever any little thing that can be done to lighten the heart of any individual one, let that thing be done. A smile brought to the face of an ailing comrade, or the proof of appreciation brought home by the league to a Yipsel's bereaved parents is as praiseworthy as a great successfully conducted mass meeting. It is better for your league too, in the long run, for it will implant in the breast of every member the seed of loving and loyal comradeship that nothing in all their days can ever uproot.

Take care of the little things and you will succeed in the great.

VOICES BEST IDEALS.

We are familiar with the statement of Jefferson that, as between government without newspapers and newspapers without government, he would choose the latter. As a democrat, Jefferson knew that correct public judgments could not be reached without knowledge of the facts. Yet the American people, when they are making up their political opinions, never have an adequate knowledge of the facts. They read newspapers, but the newspapers they read refuse to tell them the things they need to know. If the newspapers of America were this year to tell the truth as to the things for which the Socialist Party stands Socialism would sweep the country. At a time of particular national danger, the Socialist Party alone among political parties has taken the correct position. It has voiced and is voicing the best of American ideals. Nothing can prevent the Socialist Party this year from polling an enormous vote, and with the prestige thus gained it will be in a position, four years hence, to go into the campaign with the announced intention of sweeping the nation in 1920.—Allan L. Benson, in Pearson's Magazine.

It looks as tho a President might be elected by less than half of the popular vote. If you voted with the majority and saw the minority triumph over you, would you still sing of the sacredness of our U. S. Constitution? Yes you would, if you were a good old party man.

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WILLIAM F. KRUSE — Director

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Start A News Letter.

One of the best means of keeping up interest in the league and its doings is to constantly keep on telling your members what it is doing and going to do, and why it is doing it. Cleveland's English League uses a newsletter, a sort of mimeographed newspaper which is distributed to all of the members. It tells "The News League" is because some of its sweet compliments remind one of the cold grey dawn of the morning after. It contains more truth than poetry. The editor for this is probably because its editor is just a blarneyed thinker like myself—and who ever heard of a thinker writing poetry? The paper hits the editor's claims he does not like to knock. It is some satisfaction in getting your corns stepped on. The editor's claim is "Please buy an alarm clock so that we won't have to buy a sleep." But they claim that it does the work. It wakes up the members and gets them around to meetings. And they suggest that all leagues do the same. It is not so deadly as it might seem for the editor has outlived three issues already. All leagues who run a newsletter

The 1920 Campaign Is On

Open the campaign of 1920 in fitting style. Give the plumes to understand that even tho they won out by a lavish expenditure of money, we too have some victories to record and that we have opened a new attack on Fort Capitalism. Let them understand that our attack is incessant and will be kept up until the last vestige of Capitalism is wiped out.

Each one can fire a shot into the enemy's camp by ordering and distributing a bundle of the two-page leaflets to be issued each month. These leaflets should go to every city, town and cross road in this country. The price is within the reach of everyone. Sixty cents per thousand prepaid. Send in your order today for the number you want each month. Watch for further announcement in The American Socialist. Address The Socialist Party, 303 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

like this, or who want suggestions, are invited to correspond with Mr. Hon. Ed.—John Steinko, 1465 E. 118th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

A lot of leagues wonder sometimes what a real program looks like. Here is one that is being run by the Young People's Department. N. Y. League: Sunday, Nov. 19th (evening) Lecture on "Music," illustrated by vocal and instrumental selections: this is to be an affair of great class. Nov. 22nd (evening) Nov. 15, Lecture by Dr. David Wollin, "Sex Hygiene," Dec. 2nd, THE big dance. Dec. 8th, propaganda lecture by Robert War, National Organizer Y. P. S. L. There are a lot of things that can be done, if only we want hard enough to do them.

Not to be much outdone, the Detroit League is working hard in its own way. Friday, Nov. 17th, will be an opening ball, and a special dance is planned for every Saturday night. They are also starting a class in Socialism. Yet (and this is supposed to be a secret) busy as are the other departments of the league activity, the Matrimonial Department is outstripping them all. Bash!

Two new leagues have been formed in New York State, one at Utica and the other in Seneca, Schenectady County. They have been referred to the State Secretary for their charters, and give every indication of successful progress.

The Leagues of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, have recently held a very successful county convention where much business was transacted, and much supper was consumed in between sessions. The reason for this is found in the good cooks that are to be found among the Leagues of the county. A special dance was open to the general membership of the county. One of the most important things that they did was to raise the county dues from 50 to 75 cents in order to provide a fund for the entertainment of the next State Convention, which is to be held in Pittsburgh.

The Rinary of the War Lecture Tour thus far mapped out is as follows: Utica, Nov. 27, Jamestown, Dec. 2, Rochester, Dec. 3, Watertown, Dec. 10.

There are still a few dates left for up-state New York cities and those wanting dates can get them by writing at the Young People's Dept. National Office.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.
To change Art. VI, Sec. 1 to read:—
"A National Secretary of the Young People's Socialist League who shall also serve as Director of the Young People's Department of the Socialist Party, shall be nominated by the leagues. Each league shall be entitled to submit a nomination together with a statement and evidence of the qualifications of their nominee, as well as a statement of his acceptance. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party shall select two or more nominees who in their judgment are qualified for the position. These names shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the league membership."

To insert Section 2—
"The term of office of the National Secretary shall be two years. Nominations are to be offered in time for election in January of odd-numbered years and the secretary-elect is to take office on the first of July following."

Section is to be made section 3, and stand at present.

Submitted by the State Federation, Y. P. S. L. of New York.
Submitted in accordance with Art. VI, Sec. 1 of the National Constitution of the Socialist Party.
State Committees or of one of the 10 per cent of our entire membership.
Time for seconds expires.

KANSAS Employers' Association has sent out a call for better organization of the capitalistic interests of the State to defeat the attempts that will be made at the forthcoming session of the Legislature by "labor agitators" to secure the passage of favorable laws.

AMALGAMATION of nation unions as well as closer federation seems to be going forward despite the war in Great Britain. The latest merger contemplated is that of the dockers and general laborers. The dockers number 45,000 and the laborers 132,000.

ILLINOIS State Federation of Labor has voted to investigate the matter of building a general headquarters at Springfield.

S and other workers in Illinois are to operate 21 co-operative restaurants and have materially reduced the high cost of living.

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